From the National Intelligencer of May 15.

It having been proposed by various meetings of the opponents of the present Administration, in different parts of the United States, that there should be a Genneral Meeting of Delegates from all the States, for the purpose of agreeing on and recommending suitable persons as candidates for the offices of President and Vice President, at the next election; and a desire having been expressed by several of said meetings that the time and place of holding such meeting should be fixed by the opposition Members of Congress, those Members have authorized us to announce that, in compliance with what thus appears to be the general wish, they have met and consulted on the subject, and, after due consideration and reflection, they are of opinion that the Borough of HARRISBURG, in the State of Pennsylvania, is a suitable place, and the first Wednesday in December, 1839, a proper time, for holding a General Meeting for the purposes above mentioned, to be composed of Delegates from all the States in proportion to their representation in the two Houses of Congress.

☞ The Opposition press throughout the United States are desired to give the above AUTHORIZED notice a conspicuous insertion in their respective papers.

THE BANKS.—We still make room for our correspondents, who are in full tilt against the abuses of the Banks, for the reason that the more the subject is agitated the greater reason we have to expect that truth will be elicited. That abuses do exist, and that many of the Banks have transcended their charters, there cannot now be a doubt;—and we have arrived at this conclusion, from the simple fact that those institutions preserve an ominous silence, while the community are in full cry against them, and even making specific charges, —charges of a nature involving the forfeiture of their charters. If the Banks are not guilty, why do they not take measures to convince the public of the fact? Why do they not defend themselves in some way if they are innocent, and thus put a period to the excitement which is now against them, and which is daily increasing? The Banks are the *creatures* of the PEOPLE, and the people have a right to bring them to an account at any time. We would like to know if the Banking institutions of this city, would, if requested by a meeting of the citizens of the county, convince the public, as did the Banks in Vicksburg, that they are doing a legitimate business, and that the various charges which have been made against them are without foundation [illegible] they would, we have no doubt, [illegible] would be satisfied; but we are convinced that war will continue to be waged against them until something is done by them to allay the present excitement. We are no enemies to Banks properly conducted, but on the other hand, consider them, to be a blessing, even from the smallest State institution up to a National Bank. It is their *abuses* we object to and nothing else.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—We are requested to invite the public to a meeting of the Temperance Society this Evening, when the discussion heretofore held will be continued. The meeting will be held in the Methodist Church, at early candle-light.

THE GENERAL BANKING LAW OF NEW YORK.—The plan of Banking lately adopted by the State of New York, and which is looked [illegible] been legalized, is, we think, copied from the Scotch system. About a year since, we made some brief comments on that plan, and indeed were then convinced of its great superiority over any other. The chief advantages it possesses are, in brief these:—1st. Its sure foundation on real estate, and the personal liabilities of the Stockholders. 2d. The sure guarantee to the bill holder of prompt payment. 3d. By laying open the business of Banking to all who may wish to engage in it—thus making the pursuit free from *monopoly*, which is a feature not pleasant to the American people. Our object in this article is more especially to enquire into the expediency of the Legislature of adopting a plan of Banking similar to that of New-York, thus giving currency and more extensive circulation to the various Real Estate Institutions of this State, which have copied the Scotch system. Some of these institutions are exerting an excellent influence, and the most prominent among them is the Real Estate Banking Company of this place. All they wait is Legislative aid to make them the soundest banking institutions in the State, and should the Legislature adopt the plan of appointing an officer to countersign their notes, thus keeping them all within their bounds, the community could place the most implicit faith in them, and be saved from a repetition of the injustice which has alledged to have been done to them by our chartered companies. Similar institutions would immediately spring up in every portion of the State, diffusing their advantages to every man in the community—assisting Agriculture, giving a powerful stimulus to internal improvements, and maturing the important scheme of direct exportations and importations from and to Southern sea-ports. Capital, such as can be used, is all Mississippi requires to become one of the most important States of the Union, and that she has it in a dormant state, in her rich and inexhaustible soil, none will doubt. Can it be aroused by the passage of a General Banking law?

We have made these few remarks for the purpose of exciting enquiry into the subject, that when the contemplated meeting of this County is held, the people may be prepared to express their opinions.

AN EXAMPLE.

Those of our cotemporaries in this State—the Natchez Free Trader, the Mississippian, the Vicksburg Sentinel and the Columbus Democrat—who have been striving night and day to convince the good people of Mississippi, that Henry Clay is an Abolitionist, would do well to imitate the magnanimity of the *New Orleans Bee*, the leading Van Buren paper in Louisiana in the following. Such candor from an enemy is worth columns of argument from our friends.

☞ Candor induces us to acknowledge that the introduction by Mr. Clay into the Senate of the United States of the resolutions quoted in yesterday's True American, exonerates him from the charge of favoring abolition. The resolutions it is true, do not deny the existence of the power in Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, but they nevertheless distinctly declare that the institution of slavery should *not* be abolished in that District. In our comments on the character and opinions of the Kentucky statesman, as on other political questions, we are guided solely by the desire to arrive at the truth. We therefore, cheerfully admit that Henry Clay can be no longer considered obnoxious to the charge of supporting emancipation.

The NEW YORK TIMES, formerly a warm supporter of Jackson and Van Buren, has come out in favor of HENRY CLAY and N. P. TALLMADGE for President and Vice President of the United States. The Editors give cogent and convincing reasons for abandoning the administration, and close the article in which their determination is expressed, with the following paragraph:—

Let the occurrences of the past be forgotten or overlooked; and let all honest, true-hearted patriots, unite upon the most eligible and competent men, to rescue American liberty from the thraldrom of tyranny, and raise a suffering, oppressed, and prostrate nation, to the summit of honor, prosperity, and happiness.

The CARROLLTON ENQUIRER is the title of a new paper just started in Carrollton, Carroll county in this State. Its typography is exceedingly neat, but best of all, it is a warm opposer of the misdoings of government under the administration of Mr. Van Buren. The Editor says:

"No, union, organization and discipline is still our battle-cry, and we hoist our flag for the opponents of executive usurpation, whoever, whatever, and wherever they may be. To the liberal and patriotic of *all* parties throughout the State—throughout the Union, we declare our conviction that nothing but a determined and united hostility to the ruinous and corrupting influences of executive interference and executive patronage, can ever enable us to contend successfully with the mighty league of office holders, the creatures of the executive, the myrmidons of power."

We feel proud in welcoming the Editor, WM. C. CLARK to our ranks, and hope sincerely that his exertions in the cause of his country may be blessed with success in every respect.

The Democrat says, "The Argus calls our paper 'a loco foco organ.' We do not know what idea our federal neighbor attaches to the term 'loco foco.'—We suppose he intended it as an epithet of reproach, as conveying a charge of agrarianism, of hostility to the existing institutions of the country, and particularly to the credit system. Be it so."

If the Dem. is satisfied we complain not. That the party with which the Democrat is acting, and which supports it, are the advocates of such doctrines, is evident, from the fact that the Evening Post of New York, [illegible] federal paper in Boston, and others that might be mentioned, are in full cry in favor of a specie currency, and agrarian doctrines, and are warm supporters of the destructive policy of Government. Now we do not charge the Democrat, with any thing more than it admits, but we must say that if it persists in saying that the whig party of Mississippi is allied with the Abolitionists of the North, and that they are federalists, we shall be obliged to rank the Columbus Democrat with the levelling and agrarian papers alluded to.

SOUTH-WESTERN JOURNAL.

This excellent magazine of Science and Literature has reached its 11th number, and continues to be edited with [illegible] ability.—We are not aware whether the Editor receives that *substantial* support he so justly merits, and judging from the tone of the article we copy below, we are sure the literati of our State assist him but little in his literary labors. Pecuniary assistance, however, would urge the Editor on to increased exertion, and we think it almost the religious duty of every enlightened Mississippian to come forward in support of the only literary journal in the State. The terms are moderate, and within the means of the most humble citizen. The journal is published in Natchez, semi-monthly, at five dollars in advance.

SOUTH-WESTERN JOURNAL.

We owe an apology to the friends and patrons of the South Western Journal, for the late appearance of the present number; which has been occasioned by the absence of the Editor for the last two weeks, on business. In making our apology, however, we feel that our friends and the friends of literature and science in the south-west, rather owe us an apology for not giving us more support in our good undertaking. With the exception of lectures read before the Lyceum, the Editor has had to depend almost entirely upon his resources for reading matter for the Journal; while northern periodicals have numerous patrons and contributors. Why is this? Is it because we have not got the talent? Is it because we have no resources? No, it is because we have not enough of Southern and State pride. The State of Mississippi can boast as much talent, in proportion to her population, as any other State in the Union. She is as rich in physical resources. There are many ancient mounds within the borders of the State, different kinds of mines, and many natural curiosities, all of which would afford ample themes for the antiquarian, the naturalist, and the geologist, and be interesting and instructive to the reader. May we not, then, appeal to the friends of Literature in the South, in behalf of their southern pride, to contribute their talents, as well as their money, to support a literary and miscellaneous periodical. While we are building up our own importing and exporting commercial ports or cities; while we are establishing a character and a name in the world; let us not forget the mental and the moral world. It is in vain that we lavish our thousands in building up the institutions of our country, unless we lay their foundation upon the proper basis of light and knowledge. The perpetuity of all governments, as well as the peace and happiness of the governed, depends upon the knowledge and wisdom of the people. And while we are endeavoring to become independent, as far as may be, in trade and commerce,—which we believe to be the true policy of every State,—let us endeavor to make ourselves independent in literature and science, and no longer be slaves and vassals to the North.

Experience should have taught us, that southern institutions, and southern manners and customs, are more congenial to the dispositions and habits of southern sons. Is it not time for Mississippians to arouse their latent energies, and no longer keep their light under a bushel, but let it shine forth upon the world? We have established our Journal as the pioneer of southern rights, southern interests, and southern literature and science. Friends, will you sustain us?

The Democrat says it is in favor of *a literal interpretation of the Federal Constitution.*"—Will that *consistent* journal inform us where it finds an article in that sacred instrument that authorizes Treasury notes?

IMPORTANT.—The Editor of the Natchez Free Trader, a warm partisan Van Buren print, has come out in a deadly hostility to *divorce*. Thus progresses the cause of the *people*.

Our loco foco neighbor, the Democrat says it believes "that credit should be free and unrestrained, and derived from the confidence which men place in each other," and also in a "total separation of Government from banks." Banks, in our opinion, are formed by the PEOPLE, "*through their representatives*," to use the language of one of the Democrat's correspondents, and, are consequently, an *expression of the people's will*. If we understand the drift of the Democrat's doctrine, it irresistibly draws us to the conclusion that it believes that Government has nothing to do with the people but to pick their pockets, by laying taxes and duties, and making laws for them. If the General Government is established for these purposes only, it is good for nothing. Again—there appears to be a contradiction in the Democrat's *principles*. It is willing that credit should be free and unrestrained and derived from the confidence which men place in each other, but objects that Government, composed of mere men, who are placed there by the people, as their servants, should have confidence in the institutions created by their masters—the people. This doctrine will do for loco focos and agrarians, but will not do for the thinking farmers of Mississippi.

☞ Those of our friends who have forwarded us long lists of new subscribers, will please accept our thanks. We are happy to perceive that Whig principles are beginning to be understood and approved of by the hardy yeomanry of our State.

☞ On our first page will be found a synopsis of the speech of Mr. BOND, of Ohio,—and a better commentary upon the *precepts* and *practice* of the present administration, we have never seen before. Mr. BOND deserves the thanks of the whole American people for his able exposition;—and we urgently ask every reader of the Argus to peruse it attentively. It is not a party statement, but is simply a recitation of FACTS which cannot be disputed.

The Democrat boldly avows that it is in favor of a "total separation of Government from all Banks." If so, why does it not advocate a plan of a sub-treasury for Mississippi? If it is wrong that fiscal agents should be appointed by the General Government, is it not also wrong that the State Government should be connected with banks? The Democrat says it is in favor of well regulated State Banks. If State Banks are a blessing, and are well regulated, what harm can there possibly be for the General Government to receive their notes for public dues? If there is harm, will not the evil be felt as much in the State Governments?

From the Nashville Whig.

[illegible] A slip from the Cincinnati Gazette, dated on Monday, says that a message to Congress from the President, and a letter from the Secretary of War, were communicated May 22. The Secretary proposes that the period of removing shall be extended two years, that the Cherokees shall conduct the removal themselves, and that the United States shall pay the expense. This paper is addressed to the Cherokee delegation at Washington, as the Government ultimatum, May 18. The message to Congress recommends its adoption.

This is quite an unlooked for proceeding on the part of the Executive, and we await the receipt of the documents spoken of, with some interest.

Our Washington papers are up to the 23d May, from which we learn that the message was ordered to lie on the table. Messrs. King and Clay of Alabama; and the Georgia Senators, deprecated the message as far from being beneficial and that the measures as were proposed in it would lead to serious and disastrous consequences. It seems the new arrangement was made by the President and the Secretary of War, without once consulting the delegations of the States interested. In connection with this subject we publish the following, by which it will be perceived the disposition of the Georgians towards the Cherokees, are not of the most favorable nature.

From the Georgia Journal May 5.

We regret to learn that violence has been already committed by the Cherokees, within our limits. DR. JOHN BRUSTER, late Surveyor-General of the State, has fallen a victim to their hostility. His ferryman was killed, it is stated, a few hours previous, at the Ferry, from whence they proceeded to his house. His body was pierced by *four* balls.

From the People's Press,

AUGUSTA, (GEO.) MAY, 16, 1838.

THE CHEROKEES.—There is now but little doubt but these people will be moved, let the consequences be what they may—perhaps without the effusion of blood; and, if it should be so accomplished, it will greatly owing to the policy pursued by the Executive. We understand from a private source that it is with the greatest difficulty that the Governor can keep the whites from fighting the Indians, any how; and we have not the least doubt but that many of the reports which we hear, in regard to the conduct of the Indians, originate from unjust or improper grounds, and are the result of malicious intentions, and put forth to inflame the public mind against the Indians, though we are led to believe that the chiefs are more to blame than the mass of the people; and we think the Government should hold them personally responsible for the conduct of their nation.

The Columbus Democrat is out against the Hon. S. S. PRENTISS. Does it expect to gain laurels by hurzing about the eloquent and intellectual orator of Mississippi?

The whigs of Hinds county are instructing Col. HAPGAY their senator, to resign his seat in the State Senate. Col. H. was elected as a whig, but as soon as he took his seat he came out in favor of the loco foco measure—the sub-treasury.

HON. JOHN TYLER, OF VIRGINIA.

It appears there have been some doubts expressed as to the sentiments of this distinguished Virginian, on the subject of the financial schemes and policy of the Administration; and, from the fact that some Van Burenites have expressed a desire that Mr. TYLER should succeed Mr. RIVES in the United States Senate, the Richmond Whig expressed a fear that Mr. T. might be in favor of the Sub-Treasury scheme. It is with pleasure that we are enabled to lay before our readers the following letter from him, in which he boldly and frankly avows his sentiments:

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

MR. TYLER.—We publish the annexed letter with pleasure, and although we have unwittingly been guilty of a want of courtesy, in making a public instead of a private call on Mr. Tyler, yet we hope no harm has in reality been done. It has afforded him an opportunity of speaking out; and we are happy to find that he does so in a frank and manly manner.

To the Editors of the Whig.

Williamsburg, May 11, 1838.

Gentlemen:—An article in your paper of the 8th inst. under the editorial head, has, in no small degree excited my astonishment and regret—and but for the direct reference to me by name, in the latter part of the article, I should have been at a loss to know what "prominent Whig" was intended in the very urgent call made by you for the disclosure of his opinions. The expressions in the first paragraph of that article are as follows:—"A prominent Whig has been named to succeed Mr. Rives, and as 'the party' at Washington have intimated their satisfaction with his nomination,—it therefore becomes the friends of that gentleman at once to let his opinions be known without hesitation. The mere fact that his election can not only now be tolerated by the corrupt crew at Washington, but hailed with pleasure, renders it necessary that the public mind should be forthwith disabused in relation to the opinions imputed to him." Now, I can not, for a moment believe that you *designed* me injury by the above paragraph; but most certainly nothing could be better calculated to inflict it. My opinions are not only doubtful, but imputations are made, which render it necessary that the public mind should be instantly disabused!—Nor is this all—the administration party at Washington are clapping their hands in an ecstacy of joy, at my being named for the Senate, as the successor of Mr. Rives. Such is the fair inference from the paragraph—and yet I readily acquit you of all improper motive in penning it, but will ascribe it to the friendship which you declare to be its sole dictator.

You also place me in the position of a candidate for the Senate to succeed Mr. Rives.—Now this is to place me, during the entire interval of time between this and the meeting of the Legislature, in no enviable predicament. In the first place, the thing is altogether unusual, and would be, on my part, wholly unwarrantable. The Legislature, will, in its own wisdom, select a suitable person to represent the sovereignty of the State in the Senate of the United States. It is a matter entrusted by the Constitution to the hands of the Legislature, [illegible] that it will acquit itself of its duty in that behalf as will best become it.

As to my opinions on the Sub-Treasury bill, I might under the above views, well content myself with saying emphatically, "ask my constituents"—men who have not blenched when the storm was at the highest, and have been firm in maintaining their faith through the agitations of the last five years. I have, however, no disposition to conceal my opinions on any political question, from the public, and therefore answer, that I am no advocate of the Sub-Treasury Scheme, and that I regard it as but a continuation of that series of disastrous measures which have plunged the country into its present state of difficulty and embarrassment—that I regard it as a part of that system of humbuggery which has been played off, but too successfully for the last five years. I say, moreover, that upon all proper occasions, my opinions have been frankly expressed—that if I have not published them on the house top, I have been influenced by no selfish motive. Those around me, with whom I am in the habit of exchanging political views, have all along had a knowledge of them. The few correspondents that I have in Washington, on public affairs have long since known them. Those correspondents are exclusively attached to the party to which I belong.

An after paragraph in your paper speaks of advances made to a "prominent Whig." If you design me by that remark, I merely disclaim it. No such advances have been made, and no lures thrown out—and if the administration party at Washington rejoice at the prospect of my re-election to the Senate, your paper brings me the first intelligence of the fact. I stand where I did three years ago, and there I shall always stand. If that party desires my election, it must arise from the apprehension that they can not elect one of their own party; and their preference for me, if felt, of which I am wholly unaware, arises solely out of a mere personal preference. Of that I have no cause to complain—but of this, all of all parties may be assured, that I shall, upon all subjects, think as a freeman, and always dare to act as such.

I regret, gentlemen, that you or either of you, had not seen cause to address me in a private letter, requesting me to remove any doubt as to my opinions, under which you may have labored. It would have saved me from the unpleasant alternative of appearing in the public prints. My apology to the public will be found in the character of your call.

Your ob't serv't,
JOHN TYLER.

If we are to believe the statements of the Columbus Democrat and the declaration of the abolition prints at the North, the abolition society is divided on the subject of the Presidency. "A house divided against itself cannot stand," and accordingly the society must fall to pieces. The Columbus Democrat says:—"For the present we give the following extract from the "Emancipator," an incendiary print *which advocates the election of Mr. Clay and the establishment of a Bank*—a press which will shout for joy when it learns the defeat of the anti-bank candidates in this State."

The Pennsylvania Freeman, the most violent of the abolition papers at the North, holds the following language against Mr. Clay:

"We regret that truth and the cause of humanity, which he has betrayed, compels us to speak of HENRY CLAY as an enemy of freedom." "His recent course in the senate of the United States, has reluctantly compelled us to consider him a most dangerous ENEMY to the cause of UNIVERSAL LIBERTY."

The editor then proceeds to notice Mr. Clay's anti-abolition resolutions introduced into the senate this year, and in reference to them remarks:

"This is taking ground in favor of PERPETUAL SLAVERY. *There is no mistaking the language of these resolutions.* They go for slavery *now* and *forever*. [illegible] We are sorry for Henry Clay. He has entered upon the humiliating and debasing task of propitiating the *demon of slavery*."

The same paper in another article thus speaks of Mr. Van Buren:

It might not be amiss, in this connection, to advert to the sentiments of MARTIN VAN BUREN in the New York convention of 1820, in explanation of his vote in favor of the suffrage of colored citizens. They are alike honorable to his head and heart:

"There are two words," said he, "which have come into common use with our revolutionary struggle; words which contain an abridgement of our political rights;—words which at that day had a talismanic effect;—words which led our fathers from the bosom of their families to the tented field,—which, for seven long years of toil and suffering, kept them to their arms, and which finally conducted them to a glorious triumph. They were 'TAXATION and REPRESENTATION.' Nor did they lose their influence with the close of that struggle. They are never heard in our halls of legislation, without bringing to our recollections the consecrated feelings of those who won our liberties, or without reminding us of every thing that is sacred in principle."

In addition to this, we saw an extract from the Emancipator, which we cannot lay our hands on now, in which that journal distinctly stated that although it professed Whig sentiments, it could not, under any consideration lend its support to Mr. Clay, for reasons similar to those of the Pennsylvania Freeman, but if the choice was between Clay and Van Buren, it would certainly take Van Buren as the least of two evils, for reasons also similar to those of the Freeman, when it compliments Mr. Van Buren for his speech, in favor of allowing negroes to vote. We are inclined to think the Democrat in its frenzy for the agitation of abolition amongst us will soon get itself into an unpleasant dilemma.

☞ Our thanks are again due to the honorable R. GARLAND for Congressional documents We are under obligations, also, to the Hon. N. P. TALLMADGE for similar favors.

Mr. Tyler of Virginia has boldly declared himself opposed to the sub-treasury scheme. Will the loco foco organs now call *him* a federalist!

VOLNEY E. HOWARD, late Editor of the Mississippian has been appointed Surveyor-General of Public Lands for the District south of Tennessee, in place of HENRY S. FOOTE, resigned.

Our neighbors devoted a whole column of their paper to us last Saturday, for which we feel extremely obliged. They do not, however, condescend to answer the question we propounded last week, and presuming the matter slipped their memories, we ask again,—Will you support a Bank Director for Representative to the Legislature in case any of our present members resign!

MOB IN PHILADELPHIA.

The usual quiet of the good city of Philadelphia was disturbed on the 17th inst. by an infuriated mob, who set fire to a new building on 6th street, between Arch and Race, known as PENNSYLVANIA HALL, which was entirely consumed. The cause of the disturbance was the proceedings of the Abolitionists, who had just dedicated the Hall to the Anti-Slavery cause, and in their proceedings had grossly outraged the laws of decency and good order.

The violent proceedings of the mob on the 17th are thus described by the Pennsylvania Inquirer.

The popular excitement growing out of the dedication of Pennsylvania Hall, and the attending circumstances, reached a fearful pitch throughout yesterday.

The tumult of the previous night was the theme of all tongues; a thousand extravagant stories were circulated, and the apprehension became general, that the night would not pass by, without a still more fearful and exciting scene. During the day, the Hall was open, and as we believe, one or two lectures were delivered.

At noon from 100 to 200 persons congregated in front of the building, and the number continued to increase and the sensation to become stronger, until towards sundown, when thousands from every section of the city and country poured in dense masses toward the scene, and by 8 o'clock there must have been a concourse of ten thousand persons, of all classes, sexes, ages and conditions.

An entrance having been effected, the next step was breaking the seats, galleries and furniture in the interior. The fragments were hastily gathered in the centre of the Hall, and a torch applied. The gas pipes were cut and fire communicated to the streams that issued forth.

These are the statements of the night; for with the conflicting rumors in circulation, it was impossible to discover any authenticated account of the more deliberate preliminary steps.

The alarm of fire was speedily given, and the vast multitude re-echoed the cry. The State House bell also rang out, and the engines and firemen poured in with their apparatus, which were speedily put in readiness for action.

The crowd by this time had swollen to an immense magnitude, and not only 6th street from Arch and Race, presented a dense mass of human beings, but all the streets and alleys, adjacent, were thronged with eager and excited spectators.

The alarm soon spread through the city—a few hasty particulars passed from mouth to mouth, and the apprehension was far greater among those who had not an opportunity of witnessing the progress of the flames, than the immediate spectators of the scene.

Soon after nine o'clock the whole building was wrapped in flames which diffused lurid light around, and throwing their red reflections upon the multitude below, imparted a remarkable and fearful effect to scene. Every window vomited forth its volume and the roof cracked, smoked and blazed before the progress of the devouring elements.

It was a fearful scene, and yet we never witnessed so vast a concourse so passive and so quiet, considering the circumstances of the case. The great majority appeared to be merely spectators, unwilling by any movement whatever, either to increase the existing, or provoke further excitement.

The fire raged furiously until all the wood work of the building was destroyed. The roof fell in about ten o'clock; and as the flames subsided the throng gradually dispersed.

At 11 o'clock, Pennsylvania Hall was a mass of ruins the walls alone erect and standing, and the noise, bustle and confusion incident to such an occurrence, became gradually more subdued, as the hour of midnight approached.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot expresses the opinion that the Hall was created by the infuriated friends of the Anti-Slavery cause to meet the very fate which so soon followed its dedication. By a recent law of Pennsylvania the damages done to property by popular outbreaks has to be paid from the funds of the city, and the abolitionists fully apprised of this, determined to make a stir by inviting the catastrophe alluded to, and by it, to cause the friends of peace and good order, *seemingly* to rally under the black flag of abolition, for the protection of life and property, and thus nominally swell their ranks and present an imposing front and secure protection from further machinations.

FURTHER DISTURBANCES.

The disturbances in Philadelphia, it seems, did not terminate with the burning of the Pennsylvania Hall." On Friday night an attempt was made to burn the Orphan-school for colored boys, in Thirteenth near Callowhill, which is thus mentioned in the Enquirer of Saturday:

We learn from various sources that it was rumored in the course of the day, that an abolition meeting was to have been held in the school room. This created some excitement, and a large concourse of people repaired thither about half past eight, broke into the house, and, is supposed, set it on fire. The alarm was speedily given, and the firemen hastened to the spot and soon succeeded in arresting the progress of the flames. No disturbance took place on the ground and the firemen went to work with the utmost alacrity. The school house is a large four story brick building, and nearly new.

AN ARREST.—An individual was arrested about 9 o'clock last evening, while attempting to force an entrance into the Charity school house. He was taken to the Mayor's office by the Police officers, and forthwith committed.

We believe that the excitement has now subsided, and trust the peace of the city will not be further disturbed.

Speaking of the Pennsylvania Hall, which was destroyed by fire on Thursday night, the Pennsylvanian says—

"The Hall was erected by the Abolition Society, and was not finished until last week. It was very large, built in the most substantial and costly manner, and the Grand Saloon, for the purpose of meetings, was, we believe, the most spacious and elegant room of the kind in Philadelphia, being ninety feet in length by about sixty in breadth, with galleries, &c. the whole being capable of allowing from 1500 to 2000 persons to be comfortably seated, and containing nearly 3000 persons. There are besides, lecture rooms and other apartments. The entire cost of the establishment, including, we presume, the purchase of the lot, is estimated at $40,000. It was first opened to the public on Monday last, and we are informed that meetings were held and addresses delivered in it, every day and evening up to the time of the catastrophe.—*Balt. Am.*

CHOCTAW ORPHAN RESERVATION.—The sale of the Choctaw Orphan Reservation Lands commenced on Monday and closed on Tuesday. The lands were bid off in some instances at prices double and even three times the appraised value. The payments are to be made in specie at the office of the commissioner of Indian affairs, in two, four and six years, with 5 per cent interest.

The sale will commence at Choctaw Agency on Wednesday next, and continue until all the lands are disposed of.—*Democrat.*

"FOLLOWING IN THE FOOTSTEPS."—The Columbus, (Misp) Argus, of recent date, following up the principle lately adopted by the citizens of Vicksburg, and requesting, by a public meeting, the nomination of those members of the legislature who were connected with banks, as directors, suggests to the people of Lowndes county, the propriety of holding a meeting for similar purposes, and that their delegation resign either one station or the other. This is right, and we sincerely hope the interest of the people of this state will be the same course will be pursued in every county, where members of the legislature are directors of banks. Let their places be filled by some of our intelligent citizens, who will faithfully represent the wishes of their constituents, uninfluenced by interested motives.—*Grand Gulf Ad.*

Presbyterian General Assembly.—There has been a complete and we suppose irreconcileable division in this body on the Abolition question. The new school or abolitionist have separated themselves and elected the notorious Dr. Beman their moderator, they numbered in the convention of Delegates about 60.

This Dr. Beman was formerly a slave holder in Georgia, and was remarkable for his inhumanity and cruelty to his slaves. He has since sold out his slave property *thereby acquitting his conscience*, and joining North joined the Abolitionists as an act *to make atonement for his former inhumanity.—Ala. Journal.*

The Richmond Whig of the 11th inst. says:—

"We believe the parties in the Legislature may now be positively set down thus:

	Whigs.
Senate,	10
House,	73
	83

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Governor of this State has called an extra session of the Legislature on the 28th instant, for the purpose of relieving the sufferers by the late fire at Charleston.

ABUSE OF THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.—The following is a copy of a *lithographed* letter franked by Mr. Duncan, Van Buren member of Congress. The letters are manufactured and made up by the editors of the Globe, and put into the hands of such members of Congress as will prostitute the franking privilege to the unhallow'd purposes of party. Here is a letter purporting to be from *H. L. Ellsworth*, franked by *Dr. Duncan*, stirring up the people to the support of a party paper which fabricates more unadulterated falsehoods than any other in the union.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 3, 1838.

SIR: I enclose you herewith a prospectus of the Extra Globe, with the first number for a sample. These papers will explain themselves. The cheap rate at which the Extra Globe will be published, will enable every one in the country to become a subscriber. For a single dollar he can obtain a weekly newspaper published at the seat of the National Government, containing the latest political and other news. If a number of persons choose to unite and forward a larger sum, the subscription will be as you will perceive by the terms of the prospectus, will be less than a dollar. While our political opponents control a majority of the public presses in every State, it is indispensable to the Union, and have in their employ a host of letter-writers stationed in this city and elsewhere, who are daily misrepresenting public men and public measures, it becomes important to counteract their effect, that the medium through which true information should be conveyed to the People should be strengthened. The Globe it is well known, is the leading Democratic paper; and, however great efforts have been made by the Whigs to impair its just influence on public opinion, They have not succeeded.

Let me hope, that you will take some interest in giving to the Extra Globe an extensive circulation in your neighborhood.

I am, very respectfully,
H. L. ELLSWORTH.

A lady looking at some [illegible] goods asking, inquired how [illegible] the clerk, very seriously replied, [illegible] them on, [illegible] above the knee!

FOURTH OF JULY.

The Columbus Riflemen, as will be seen below, have promptly and patriotically resolved to celebrate the coming anniversary of our Independence, and no doubt the Dragoons have, or are about taking measures for the celebration also. It is now necessary that our citizens should appoint a committee to co-operate with the military; and, as but a short period of time intervenes between this and the 4th of July, they should be up and doing. We propose a meeting of the citizens be held at the Court-house, this day, at 4 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of appointing a committee to confer with the military, and to adopt any other measures that may be necessary to carry into effect the object.

Columbus, Miss. May 31st, 1838.

At a meeting of the Columbus Riflemen the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed to confer with committees that may be appointed by the Columbus Dragoons, and on the part of the Citizens, as to the mode of celebrating the approaching Anniversary of American Independence, and that said committee report the results of said conference at the [illegible] of the Company."

[illegible] *Columbus, Miss. June 1st, 1838.*

[illegible] *Barker, Esq.*

[illegible] SIR:—Above we hand you [illegible] solution adopted by the Co[illegible] and solicit the favor, of [illegible] place in your next [illegible]

[illegible] ESTON,
[illegible] Committee.